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L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Poetry.

THE SABBATH.

BY SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale,
Yet yonder halts the quiet mill!
The whirling wheel, the rushing sail
How motionless and still!

Six days of toil, poor child of Cain,
Thy strength the slave of want may be;
The seventh thy limbs escape the chain—
A God hath made thee free!

Ah, tender was the law that gave
This holy respite to the breast,
To breathe the gale, to watch the wave,
And know the wheel may rest.

But where the waves the gentlest glide,
What image charms to light thine eyes?
The spire reflected on the tide
Invites thee to the skies.

To teach the soul its noblest worth,
The rest from mortal toil is given;
Go, snatch the brief reprieve from earth,
And pass—a guest to heaven.

They tell thee, in their dreaming school,
Of power from old dominion hurled,
When rich and poor, with juster rule,
Shall share the altered world.

Alas, since time itself began,
That fable hath but fooled the hour;
Each age that ripens power in man,
But subjects him to power.

Yet every day in seven at least,
One bright republic shall be known,
Man's world awhile hath surely ceased,
When God proclaims his own.

Six days may rank divide the poor,
O, Divas, from thy banquet hall;
The seventh the Father opes his door
And holds his feast for all!

IF YOU SHOULD E'ER GET MARRIED.

If you should e'er get married, John,
I'll tell you what to do—
Go buy a little tenement
Just big enough for two,
And one spare room for company,
And one spare room within it;
If you'd begin love's life aright,
You'd better thus begin it.

In furniture be moderate, John,
And let the stuffed chairs wait;
One looking-glass will do for both
Yourself and loving mate;
And Brussels, too, and other things,
Which make a fine appearance,
If you can but afford it, John,
Will look as well a year hence.

Some think they must have pictures,
Superb and costly, too;
Your wife will be a picture, John,
Superb enough for you.
Remember how the wise man said,
A feast and love within it,
Is better than a splendid house,
With bickerings every minute.

And one word as to cooking, John—
Your wife can do that best;
For love to make the biscuit rise,
Is better far than yeast.
No matter if each day you don't
Bring turkey to the table,
'Twill better relish by and by,
When you are better able.

For all you buy pay money, John,
Remember that each day—
If you would have your life run smooth
There is no better way—
A note to pay is an ugly thing,
(I'll thing you choose to call it,)
When handed to a man who has
No money in his wallet.

And now, when you are married, John,
Don't try to ape the rich;
It took full many a toilsome year
To gain their envied niche;
And if you'd gain the same repute,
Look well to your beginning,
And then will all you win repay
The care and toil of winning.

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

REPORT OF GENERAL GORDON GRANGER.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE SOUTH.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson,
President of the United States:

SIR:—In obedience to instructions, dated May 9, 1866, directing me, while carrying out a specific mission, "to examine carefully into the disposition of the people of the Southern States through which I might pass, toward the Government of the United States," I have the honor to report,—

That in all the States I visited I found no sign or symptom of organized disloyalty to the General Government. I found the people taking our currency, and glad to get it, anxious for Northern capital and Northern labor to develop the resources of their wasted country, and well-disposed toward every Northern man who came among them with that object in view.

In some localities I heard rumors of secret organizations pointing to a renewal of the rebellion. On investigating these secret societies I could discover in them nothing more than charitable institutions, having for their principal object the relief of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers who had fallen in the war.

During the whole of my travels I found it to be as safe and as convenient to mingle with the people of the South, freely discussing any and every topic that came up, as in any other section of the United States. I was often among them unknown and the tenor of their acts and conversation was then the same as when my name and official position were thoroughly understood.

The people of the South may be divided into two classes. There is the industrious class, laboring earnestly to build up what has been broken down, striving to restore prosperity to the country, and interested mainly in the great question of providing food and clothing for themselves and families. These form the great majority of the people. Then there is another class, an utterly irresponsible class, composed mainly of young men who were the "bucks" of Southern society before the war, and chiefly spent their time in lounging round the court-rooms and bars, in chicken fighting and gambling. These have been greatly broken up by the war; many of them have been killed; but those who remain are still disturbing elements in the community, and are doing much mischief. It is this class of men, and a number of the poor whites, who have formed gangs for horse stealing. It is they who, in some instances, have made attacks on officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and have ill-treated the freedmen. It is they who afford the main pretext for saying that there is among the people of the South a feeling of hostility toward the United States Government. But they are not the representatives of the Southern people. They form but an insignificant minority in the community, and even they are actuated not so much by a feeling of opposition to the Government as by a reluctance to earn their own livelihood by honest labor and individual exertion.

That cases of authentic outrage have occurred in the South is patent to every one familiar with the current news of the day. But these cases are few and far between, and it is both unjust and ungenerous to charge the responsibility for such acts of lawlessness upon the whole Southern people. For some malicious purpose, accounts of these isolated disorders have been collected and grouped together, and sown broadcast over the North, so as to give to the public mind an utterly erroneous impression as to the condition of Southern society. The fact is, that wherever disaffection and turbulence have manifested themselves outside the class to whom I have above alluded, there has been some local or specific cause to account for it.—Lawlessness, like an epidemic, has extended over particular belts of the country, and, like an epidemic, is equally traceable to some initiatory cause. Chief among these causes must be named bad government, pillage, and oppression.

For five years the Southern people have been the subjects of gross misrule. During the war their government was a military despotism, dependent solely on the dictum of an individual. Since the war they have been left more or less in a chaotic state—their government semi-civil, semi-military, or rather a division of rule between the military, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the provisional governments. What might have been the result of a different policy it is not altogether idle to speculate. Every military man who served in the South during the war will agree that the heart of the great mass of the people was not thoroughly in the struggle. The number of desertions from the rebel armies abundantly establishes this fact. Had a policy of wise and statesmanlike conciliation been followed out immediately after the close of the war, it is more than probable that the condition and disposition of the people would now be far better than they are.—But on the subjugation of the South the the national authority in the lately rebellious States was divided and broken up into opposing factions, whose action greatly hindered the re-establishment of civil law and good order, so much needed among people demoralized by the most demoralizing of all agencies—civil war.—The country was flooded with Treasury agents who, with their accomplices and imitators, fleeced the people right and left, returning into the United States Treasury for all the enormous amount of property they seized and confiscated barely enough to pay the cost of confiscation. Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau stepped between the planter and the laborer, stirring up strife, perpetuating antagonism, and often adding their quota of extortion and oppression. On every hand the people saw themselves robbed and wronged by agents and self-appointed agents professing to act under the sanction of the United States Government. Need it be wondered at that among a community thus dealt with, powerless to resist and too weak and prostrated for successful complaint, some bitterness and ill feeling should arise? None but a brave and well meaning people could have endured unresistingly all that the South has undergone.

In prosecuting this inquiry, I hardly deemed it fair to ask more than what had been the actions of the people of the South toward the General Government. With their private opinions, their sympathies and their prejudices, I had nothing to do. Yet, for a more thorough understanding of the question, I made it a part of my mission to investigate even these. I found they had universally complied with the conditions granted and accepted at the final surrender of their armies and cause. I found that they were carrying out with good faith and alacrity the requirements of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and that in all the States, except Mississippi and Texas, the famous civil rights bill had been anticipated by the action of the State Legislatures previous to its passage by Congress. Further than this, I found that in the repudiation of every dollar known as the Confederate debt, the same prompt action had been taken by the State authorities, and had been universally endorsed by the people; and I neither saw nor heard any disposition, or anything that pointed toward a disposition, to repudiate the national debt, or to revive the institution of slavery.

But while the Southern people are thus loyal, and have fulfilled all the requirements asked of them by the Federal Government, it is impossible to disguise the fact, and the better class of citizens do not attempt to disguise it, that there is among them a deep feeling and a strong apprehension as to the cause of their long continued exclusion from Congress. They believe that it is part of a set plan for perpetuating the existence of the political party now in the ascendant, and that the question of suffrage, readjustment of representation, and taxation are excuses for still longer delay. Thus, regardless of the great interests, not only of the suffering South, but of the whole country, burdened with debt and laboring under severe embarrassment, I found the prevailing opinion among the most intelligent citizens, as well as among those most anxious for an early restoration of the Union, to be, that if representation and an equal and just co-operation in the administration of Federal affairs were much longer withheld from the Southern States, a feeling of indifference would spring up toward taking any part in filling Federal offices, and more particularly toward refilling their seats in Congress; that the people, in fact, would stay away from the polls, and allow the elections to go by default, to the great detriment of the country at large. This feeling of indifference indeed is already manifesting itself, and is rapidly increasing, so much so that were it not for a few persons in each Southern State who have found it necessary for their existence to live upon and hold office, and whose haunts and occupations have hitherto been at the Federal capital, I do not believe that any clamor for representation would be heard.

What is needed to restore harmony and prosperity to the entire country, both North and South, is closer and better acquaintance with each other. I have been astonished to notice how little people, even whose social relations are all Southern, know of the true state of feeling in that section of the country. We need greater political, social, and commercial freedom, more frequent intercourse, and a kinder appreciation of each other's peculiarities. The advantages to the country in its present financial stress of a reunion of heart and sentiment would be beyond enumeration. The broad lands of the fertile South are now lying almost in waste for want of means and capital to cultivate them, when every acre of the beneficent soil might be a gold mine to its possessor, were the political relations of the people better understood and acted upon.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

GORDON GRANGER,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

Shocking Occurrence in New Caledonia.

A BOAT'S CREW EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

The Union Company's Cape Royal Mail steamship *Norseman*, which arrived at Piym outh on Wednesday, the 15th ult., with the Cape mail, brings news of a frightful tragedy recently perpetrated in New Caledonia, employed as a French convict establishment.

His Imperial French Majesty's war steamer *Fulton*, from New Caledonia via Bourbon for Brest, that put into Algoa Bay on June 27, and left on July 6th for Brest, reported that while she had been cruising around New Caledonia, a boat was despatched into one of the rivers out of sight of the ship, for some purpose, and not returning, much anxiety was felt respecting it. The steamer then went up the river in search, and upon a small island discovered remains, which left no doubt that the unfortunate seamen had been captured and eaten by the natives.

The *Fulton* then proceeded further inland, and some natives who were taken admitted that the conjectures of the ship's crew were correct; that they had come suddenly upon the boat's crew, taking them to an island, killed them there by splitting their skulls with axes, and had then cooked and eaten them. The officers and crew of the ship, highly exasperated at these horrible details, proceeded to take summary vengeance upon the savages, and killed every one they came in contact with and set fire to their villages. In addition to those who were burned no less than one hundred and fifty were either shot or bayoneted.

AN INCIDENT.

The following is an extract of a letter from New York, published in the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist of the 4th instant:

A southern lady on a visit to this city, went to worship in one of our up-town churches. Soon after, an elegantly attired New York lady, of high social standing, entered the same and remained during service; after which the Southern lady called her aside into the vestry room, and in the presence of the rector, with whom she was well acquainted, thus addressed her: "Madam, I do not wish to offend you, but that shawl you are wearing belongs to me." (The shawl was a superb one.) The New Yorker protested that there must be some mistake. "If," says the Southern lady, "you will examine a certain corner, you will see my initials worked in it, and the rector knows my name very well." The corner was found as well as the initials. The Southern lady then remarked: "The ring you have upon your finger is mine also, and if you will take the trouble to examine the interior, you will see the same initials engraved in the ring. Similar movements as above described took place with similar results.

Turning to her again, the Southern lady said: "Madam, that bracelet you have on is mine also, and by pressing a spring on the inside, it will unclasp and show you my portrait." The New York lady did as requested, and there was the lady's portrait. She promptly returned the ring and bracelet, as she was convinced beyond the power to controvert it, that they were the property of the Southern lady, and remarked as she did, "They are yours, and you are welcome to them, but as I wore the shawl to church I must beg the privilege of wearing it home again."

The Southern lady acceded, of course, and they exchanged cards. The shawl came back in due time; the New York lady had probably obtained the articles in such a manner as to render it too unpleasant to divulge. No more was said about it. Moral: If Southern ladies want to know where their articles of missing jewelry and wardrobe furniture are—let them attend some fashionable "up town" New York church, and if the men want to know what has become of all their fine horses, shipped North by army officers and "bummers," let them spend an evening in Central Park.

RAW MEAT AND SPIRITS TO CURE CONSUMPTION.—An English paper prints the following: "Mr. Easter purposes to cure all cases of consumption by the administration of raw meat and spirits. Although his method of treatment has not been long employed by Continental physicians, considerable testimony has been borne to the great success which has attended its employment. The new treatment has now been tried satisfactorily in two thousand cases of phthisis. The raw meat is reduced to a pulp, mixed with sugar to conceal its unpleasant flavor, and administered in doses of one hundred to three hundred grammes per day. The alcohol (of the strength of twenty degrees Beaume) is given in doses of one hundred grammes a day.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN MONTANA.

A PREACHER MURDERS A RANCH PROPRIETOR—THE BODY SERVED TO TRAVELERS.

[From the Helena (Montana) Republican, Aug. 2.]

From reliable sources we learn the following particulars of a tragedy which has recently taken place beyond the range, and which would be worthy the times of the Borgias. Some time in May last a man representing himself to be a minister of the gospel, (we could not learn his name,) stopped at an Irishman's ranch, situated at Tobacco Plains, on the road from Pend d'Orielle Lake to the Kootenai mines. Here the reverend gentleman remained quite a long time. Soon after he made his appearance, the Irishman was missed from the locality, but as his place was in a remote portion of the country, and as mountaineers are proverbially of a rambling disposition, but little notice was taken of his disappearance. In the meantime the quondam preacher stepped into the shoes of his former host, a veritable ranchero, and essayed to keep a public house, taking pains to inform all inquiring friends of the previous proprietor that he had bought out the Irishman, and that the latter had gone into the lower country.

This seemed a plausible story, and was readily believed, until one day some friends of the missing man, who had been calling at the house and were afterwards searching for their horses, found human bones and a complete hand, upon which they distinguished freckle marks. After this horrible discovery they demanded an explanation from their late host, and were informed that the remains in question belonged to an Indian that had been recently killed, and that he would burn them. No sooner was the conversation ended than the supposed ex preacher commenced carrying his intention of destroying the remains into effect, but the friends of the missing Irishman, mistrusing that all was not right, deterred him, and commenced closely questioning him.—When finally driven to the wall he made such confessions as proved him to be the most guilty wretch that ever disgraced God's footstool by his presence. He had never bought the ranch but had forged the bill of sale from his former host, and afterwards murdered him. Not satisfied with this, our informant tells us, he hacked to pieces and cooked the corps of the unfortunate man, and served it up in variously prepared dishes to the travelers stopping at his place. We rejoice that the villainous hypocrite has been hung.

OFFICIAL.

Heady's Department of N. C.
RALEIGH, N. C., January 17th, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 5.

In accordance with General Orders No. 3, current series War Department Adjutant General's Office:—All officers and soldiers of the armies of the United States, and all persons attached thereto, or in any wise thereto belonging, subject to military authority, charged with offences for acts done in their military capacity, or pursuant to orders, from proper military authority, and all loyal citizens and persons charged with offences done against the rebel forces, directly or indirectly, during the existence of the rebellion, and all persons, their agents and employees, charged with the occupancy of abandoned lands or plantations, or the possession or custody of any kind of property whatever, who occupied, used, possessed or controlled the same, pursuant to the order of the President, or any of the civil or military departments of the Government, are exempt from prosecution or suit in any of the courts of whatever character, of the State of North Carolina, by reason of such acts by them done, or such possession, occupancy, custody or controll by them enjoyed, or exercise of such property, and are also exempt from all penalties or damages which have been or may be pronounced or adjudged by such courts in any such cases, and such courts will refrain from taking action with respect to colored persons for offences for which, by the laws of North Carolina, white persons are not prosecuted and punished in the same manner and degree.

All cases coming within the terms of this order, and all violation of the same, will be at once reported to these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major General RUGER.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

CORN—CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.

A New England Johnny cake—taking the old fashioned dimensions—is 10 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 1½ inches in thickness. Supposing the entire crop of Illinois for 1865 was ground into meal and converted into Johnny cake, allowing one quart of meal to each cake, and the Johnny cakes were laid up in the form of a solid wall, 20 feet high and 20 feet wide, so that three carriages could go abreast there on, this wall would reach from Cairo to Dunleith. It would surround the city of London, covering 110 square miles with a wall 60 feet high and 60 feet wide of solid bread.

This immense crop would put a Johnny cake in the hands of every man, woman and child—savage and civilized—upon the face of the habitable globe. It would feed the planet for two days. It would require a crib 8 feet high and 8 feet wide, allowing 2 1-2 feet to the bushel, 3,278 miles in length, reaching from Passamaquoddy bay to San Francisco, and a good share of the distance back. If it were converted into whiskey computing three gallons to a bushels, it would form an inland sea sufficient to float the entire navies of the world. No man need to starve to death in Illinois.

If all the kernels of this extraordinary crop were strung on a wire, allowing two and a half grains to an inch, lengthwise, there being 67,200 in a bushel, this wire would reach to the moon 250 times, forming a cable four inches in diameter.

Now, if this gigantic cable could be twisted about the necks of speculators, parasites, monopolists, middle men, and all others who swindle the honest farmer and producer, and the two ends fastened, one to the earth and the other to her attending satellite, and these planets commence revolving in different directions, the future avails of corn crops would be most likely to find their way into the pockets of those who honestly earned them.

PETROLEUM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We publish, as a matter of interest, the following letter from W. C. Kerr, A. M., State Geologist, late Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology at Davidson College.

Messrs. A. G. Brenizer, E. P. Jones and others of "The North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company," Greensboro' N. C.:

SIRS:—In your letter, asking my opinion of the prospects and probabilities of Petroleum operations in North Carolina, you state that your procedure will be much influenced by my answer to your inquiries. Let me say in the beginning therefore that there is yet too much doubt and uncertainty enveloping the geological theory of that subject, to make it prudent to base an operation upon any scientific opinion, which in the present state of our knowledge of the matter, can claim to be little more than conjecture. The whole subject is so new, and the facts have accumulated so rapidly and cover so wide a field, and so many points remain still in obscurity, that it would be unsafe to venture a prediction that oil will or will not be found in any given locality.

The only satisfactory method of settling the question of its presence is to make an experiment by boring. And this is no difficult or costly affair; to such a degree of simplicity and perfection has the manufacture of the implements for the purpose been brought and so much skill has been acquired in the use of them. And I was glad to find, on visiting last week the ground where your machinery has been erected and the preparations nearly completed for sinking, the first well, that a company of citizens of North Carolina have the enterprise and public spirit to make this exploration, which must inure to the common benefit as well as that of the immediate members of the company. For you will decide satisfactorily and finally, and in the only way in which it can be decided, the question of the existence of petroleum in available quantity in North Carolina.

And whether you succeed in finding oil or not, your experiment, besides its general scientific interest and the light which it must throw upon several vexed questions, will probably bring to view new resources of coal and iron, and improbably also of lime, salt and gypsum, whose presence in association with the coal, there are good reasons for suspecting.

In reference to the question of the probability of your finding oil, it is proper to state, as I shall do briefly and frankly, in answer to your inquiries what I consider the fixed and ascertained facts and principles bearing on that point, omitting whatever is merely conjectural.

Petroleum or mineral oil, is of organic origin, being derived from the accumulations of the remains of vegetables and (chiefly of) animals of former ages, which lie buried deep in the rocks. Oil may be expected therefore only where these fossils abound. It is seldom found (if at all) in the rocks where it originated, but at a higher level. It is found chiefly in sandstone, which is never the source of its production. It does not occur in metamorphic or altered (so called primary) rocks.

The rocks of North Carolina, except the Deep and Dan River coal measures (and the marl region of the coast) are of this description and contain no fossils; so that you have selected the only localities in the State where there is any probability of success; because there only the rocks are not metamorphic and there sandstones abound, and since these coal formations are of no great thickness and the oil lies above the horizon of its production, you may expect to find it, if at all, at no great depth below the surface.

It is important in fixing the location of your wells in a coal region to seek indications of bituminous coal, the presence of anthracite denoting a degree of metamorphism (or alteration of the constitution of the rocks) which implies the absence of petroleum; and the chances of success will be further increased if you select a point towards which the rocks incline upwards from opposite directions, an anticlinal axis, in geological phrase.

Believing that you have the energy and perseverance to carry through your laudable undertaking, and hoping that it may result profitably to yourselves in the complete realization of your hopes, and to the State, by the development of her stores of hidden wealth, let me assure you that no one will rejoice more sincerely in your success than myself.

Yours respectfully,
W. C. KERR,
State Geologist, N. C.

August 22, 1866.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

We have been authorized to announce Col. JAMES E. MATTHEWS a candidate for the Senate of the next General Assembly, from Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and, in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

The County Convention.

The Convention, on Saturday last, nominated P. A. Wilson and E. B. Teague, Esqrs., as the Union candidates for the Commons of our next General Assembly. No nomination was made for the Senate, two candidates being already in the field.

Every district in the county, save one or two, we learn, was represented. The very busy season prevented many persons from being in attendance; the week having been mostly cloudy and rainy, but Saturday clear and bright, rendered it absolutely necessary to lose no time in saving the fodder pulled down and the grass cut, from being lost.

A number of the court-house clique were present in the court room, where the Convention was held, but would take no part in the proceedings, although one of them, in particular, was specially invited to do so. The probability is that an eye was had by said clique, to independent candidates. We shall see.

The Sentinel man, whoever he is, no doubt is very much elated at having *guessed* right for once who the nominees would be, and his issue this week will announce the fact, as *one* truth heralded forth by that notoriously *veracious* (?) sheet—unless the court-house clique commands him to hold his peace, for the present.

The reason the Forsyth secesh are opposed to County Conventions is evident from the fact that they failed several times latterly, to get up a convention of their own, notwithstanding the eloquent appeals from the Sentinel, in the premises. They cannot get up a convention of their own, and therefore are opposed to others indulging in the time-honored custom to meet, consult together, and come to some mutual understanding.

Leaked Out!

The Winston Sentinel of last week, in *guessing* at the nominees of the Convention, opened its battery upon the candidates in advance, hoping thereby to deter the Convention from making the nominations, as will be seen below.

After announcing the names of P. A. Wilson and E. B. Teague, Esqs., as the nominees of the Convention, nearly a week in advance of the meeting, (guess work, of course) with comments characteristic of that sheet, the Sentinel says:

☞ "This expose of the trickery of these wily and selfish politicians, may drive one or both these candidates off the track, and perhaps break up the meeting altogether."

The above shows clearly that the object of the Sentinel was to disorganize the Union party of Forsyth, prevent the Convention from making the nominations, and break up the meeting. As usual, it failed in accomplishing its object.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.—The cry of "retrenchment and reform" is another trick of the secesh to operate upon the feelings of the people, just now, about election times. All they want is to disorganize the Union party of the county, and by that means again get into power. Should they succeed, it will not be long before another edition of "What it costs to be governed" will be required to expose all manner of political fraud and corruption.

Watch!

THE DAILY INDEX.—We have received several numbers of a sprightly, well conducted, handsome little daily, just commenced in Raleigh, by Messrs. Jas. H. Moore & L. N. Keith, at $5 a year; $3 for six months.

We wish the publishers abundant success.

☞ A sketch of the proceedings and the resolutions adopted by the radical Convention which met in Philadelphia last week, will be found in this paper.

BERLIN, Sept 11th

A report is current in Government circles that the King of Prussia has decided to place the Prince Royal over the Kingdom of Hanover as Vice-Roi, and that His Highness will soon take up his residence at the palace in the city of Hanover.

THE COUNTY CANVASS commenced on Monday, and bids fair to be both amusing and exciting, as the candidates, we learn, are pitching into one another in quite a refreshing manner; as the contest grows warmer some *rich* developments will no doubt be made.

The people, in the mean time, can stand off and let the harmless warfare go on. It is perhaps a healthy recreation to see and hear the political harrangues, which will —who doubts, result in the *salvation* of the *county*, no matter which candidates are elected.

We, however, warn the people not to misplace their confidence, as no small matter is at stake in the selection of candidates for our next Legislature. Important and weighty measures will come up, tending to the *weal* or *woe* of our State.

We wish the people to think for themselves, and be sure they are *right* before they cast their votes. Go to the tax gatherings, hear the candidates, and then weigh well their words, and act understandingly. The time for dictation, from the old court-house clique, who are anxious to *feed* again at the *County Crib*, is past, and all their bluster about taxation should be received with due precaution, as their is much knavery, error, and mischief in crying "wolf, wolf," when there is no real wolfish propensity in existence.

The times are sadly out of joint, and we even hear whispers of another war; therefore we urge upon our friends and the conservatives of the county, to be careful of the soft and loving words of those who in times past, spoke harshly, and even talked of gag laws, halters &c. Remember those men who were in favor of dragging the farmer and laborer to the army, but were unwilling to go to the front themselves, and watch who they now support. We would rather vote for a man who braved the terrible onslaught of the foe on the battle field, than to support one of those men who were so officious about the County Enrolling Office, and wielded their pens, to the detriment of the good name of the County, or any of their confidential friends.

In short, *good, honest, true* and *unwavering conservatism*, should be the test *now*. No radicalism, no extremism or over straightism, either way,—should be clothed with power. There are many honest men, who have been mistaken in their political views, and may have seen the error of their ways; but, presuming the people know whom to trust, we will not, for the present, urge any name in preference to another.—As the canvass grows warmer, and the principles of the candidates become known more fully, we may perhaps allude to the subject again.

P. A. Wilson, Esq., one of the candidates for the Commons, is absent from home, on business.

The National Debt.

Our national debt attained its highest figure on the 31st August, 1865, the amount at that time being $2,757,689,571.

September 1, 1866, the total debt was $2,595,683,168, a decrease in one year of $162,000,403.

August 1, 1866, the debt was $2,638,099,276.

The statement for Septhember shows a decrease during the month of August of $27,416,108. The September statement of the public debt contains the new item of navy pension fund, under the head of debt bearing coin interest. Its totot $11,750,000, was heretofore included in the temporary loan. The matured debt not presented for payment exhibits an increase over the August total, $4,670,160, of $14,983,283. This is entirely owing to the withdrawal from the treasury of a portion of the matured temporary loan. The apparent decrease in the total of the temporary loan during the month is $73,127,469; the actual decrease, $46,394,186. The discrepancy arising from the transfer from the temporary loan to the debt bearing coin interest of the navy pension fund, and to the matured debt not presented for payment, of the matured temporary loan.—The total of the transferred claims amounts to $26,733,283.—*Chronicle.*

GIRDLING THE WORLD.—The telegraph system as it now stands leaves a vacancy between Calcutta, in India and Canton, in China. The British wires work to Caicutta, and run into country from there. The Russian line runs north of these points, and strikes the western continent at Behring's straits. In order to fill the interval and make the wires continous along southern Asia, a company has been formed in this country with a capital of $1,000,000 and Mr McGowan has gone to place the wires from Canton to Hong Kong, thence to Amoy Focchow, Ningpo, Shanghai, and thence to the main wire now being constructed by Mr. Collins across Behring's Straits.

The President in Indiana--Riotous Proceedings of the Radicals.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11th M.

The President arrived here yesterday afternoon. Along the route from St. Louis, he was received with great enthusiasm, but before being introduced to the vast assembl here, there were signs of great disorder among the crowd. The confusion was so great that the President retired from the balcony of the hotel. Several disturbances occured among the crowd, with lamentable results. Pistol shots were fired, one man killed and several wounded.

The crowd dispersed from before the hotel about 10 o'clock, at which time everything was quiet.

VIENNA, Sept 11.

A decree has been issued by the Emperor, ordering the whole Austrian army to be placed on a peace footing.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

County Court.

Forsyth County Court was in session during the whole of last week, adjourning Saturday noon. Most of the cases on docket were of not much interest to the public.

Three negroes were sentenced to the whipping post for theft; two for horse stealing, and one, we believe for sheep or wool stealing.

New Advertisements.

E. J. Hale & Son—Publishers and Booksellers, N Y.

E. T. Smith & Co.,—Perfumery, N. Y.

Armstrong, Cator & Co.—Importers and jobbers in Millinery and Straw Goods, Baltimore, Maryland.

Cheap Novels, Lithograph Prints, &c, &c., for sale at this office.

Job Work executed with neatness and dispatch, at this office.

THE CORN CROPR.—Since the recent rains the prospect for the corn crop in this region has very much improved.

The Goldsboro *News* states that in the County of Halifax there are precincts with the following classic names: Lousey Level, Dumpling town, Pinch Gut, Rattlenborough, Buzzard Town, Pukeaville, Barn Cat, Wait and Tell It, Shatteras, Tick Bridge, and Chinquepio Ridge.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We learn from the *Patriot*, that a fire occured at the Gardner Hill Copper mine, in Guilford, on Sunday, by which the engine-house and buddle and stamping rooms, with the machinery in them were consumed.

The crops between Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and the seacoast, promise a more abundant yield this year than has been gathered for many years.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that a serious accident occured on the the N C Railroad this morning The freight train came in collision with a gravel train at Caudle's Creek a few miles south of Concord. Both engines were badly smashed, and three persons killed, and three badly wounded. We have not learned the names of the killed and wounded.—*North State*

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume.—The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

$100,000 GONE.

The Richmond *Examiner* of last Monday makes this statement:

"On Tuesday last on the Seaboard train to Norfolk, there was estimated to be fifty merchants from North Carolina on their way North to purchase goods. It was also estimated by merchants that at least one hundred thousand dollars cash was carried by them to the north.

Over eight woolen and calico mills are at present being built in Georgia

The rapid accumulation of gold in the treasury will if continued, soon afford a metallic basis for the treasury notes in circulation. It is estimated that by the end of this month the treasury will have nearly, if not quite, one hundred millions in gold.

During a recent storm in Iowa, a small stream rose fifteen feet in one hour, washing away every house in a hamlet, and drowning twenty-one persons.

An armless shoemaker in Cincinnatti does the finest kind of sewed work with his toes. He is said to be quite handy at "footing."

LONDON, Sept. 10, P. M.

The Eastern question seems to be looming up in the future. Russia shows signs of moving once more to gain possession of the Danubian principalities, and probably, eventually, of Constantinople.

It is officially announced that the cost of the reception of President Johnson in New York city was $20,613. The Delmonico dinner was served at an expense of $11,000. The whole bill was paid by one hundred and forty two private citizens.

The New York papers contain long biographical sketches of Dean Richmond, whose death occured on Monday morning. He was a very prominent Democratic politician of the State and was a large and successful operator in rail-roads and stocks generally. He amassed a fortune of several millions.

WONDERS.

When a young man is clerk in a store and dresses like a prince, smokes "foine segars," drinks "noice brandy," attends theatres, dances and the like, I wonder if he does all upon the avails of his clerkship?

When a young lady sits in the parlor during the day, with her lilly white fingers covered with rings, I wonder if her mother dont wash the dishes, and do the work in the kitchen?

When a deacon of the church sells strong butter, recommending it as a good article, I wonder if he don't rely on the merits of Christ for salvation?

When a man goes three times a day to get a dram, I wonder if by and by he won't go four times?

When a young lady laces her waist a third less than nature made it, I wonder if her pretty figure will not shorten life some dozen years or more, besides making her miserable while she does live?

When a young man is dependent upon his daily toil for his income, and marries a lady who does not know how to make a loaf of bread or mend a garment, I wonder if he is not lacking somewhere, say towards the top for instance?

When a man receives a periodical, or news paper weekly and takes great delight in reading them, but neglects to pay for them, I wonder if he has a soul or a gizzard?

A NEW PERFUME! Called SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO, manufactured by E. T. SMITH & Co., New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days. *Evenining Bulletin Philadelphia.*

MARRIED:

On the 9th inst., by E. P. Light, Esq., Mr. GEORGE F SHOAF to Miss MARY J. ROMINGER, all of Forsyth.

DIED:

In Greensboro on Thursday the 30th ultimo, JAMES SLOAN, Jr., son of Maj. James Sloan, about 20 years of age.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The first day's proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention have reached us in detail in the Northern papers. We condense the following. [*Standard.*

The Southern Loyalists formed a line in Chestnut Street, at an early hour and marched in the following order, "amid a thunder shower of cheers," to meet the Northern delegations:

Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee, with 130 delegates.

James Speed of Kentucky, with fifteen delegates.

Madison Mills of Missouri with thirty delegates.

Gov. Boreman of West Virginia, with one hundred and thirty delegates.

Burnham Wardwell of Virginia, with seventy delegates.

John L. Thomas of Maryland, with two hundred and ten delegates.

N. H. Smithers of Delaware, with ten delegates.

A. A. Tourgee of North Carolina, with twelve delegates.

J. L. Dunning, of Georgia, with nine delegates.

Col. D. O. Bingham of Alabama, with four delegates.

R. O. Ledman of Mississippi, with fifteen delegates.

Judge Warmouth of Louisiana, with twenty two delegates.

A. A. Rogers of Arkansas, with five delegates.

Col. O B. Hart of Florida, with eight delegates

Other States were also represented—the number in line exceeding three hundred.

The main procession now formed on Walnut Street. First came 100 policemen, then the Chief Marshal and aids, then a band of 40 pieces. The next was the "Boys in Blue," numbering 600, marching in platoons, and wearing a badge inscribed "We vote as we fought," and carrying several stands of national colors. After them came some ambulances, filled with solders maimed in the late war.—Then the Union League numbering 300 members, among them some of the principal citizens of Philadelphia. They also bore flags, as did the Union League of America, which next followed. Then came the delegations of Southern Loyalists in the following order: District of Columbia, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

Each member of the various delegations wore a badge of silk, on which was printed the name of the State to which they belonged. As they marched along the streets, the enthusiasm knew no bounds. Cheer upon cheer went up for Durant, Hahn, Botts, Brownlow, Hamilton and others

They were followed by the National Union Club numbering six-hundred, with flags and music. Gen. Geary, republican candidate for Governor, accompanied this body Next came the delegations from the Northern States—Massachusetts in the van. Then the Republican Invincibles numbering 3,500, in black clothes and fatigue cap Their marching was superb, showing them to be well drilled. Next followed the fire companies 10 in number, 500 firemen. Then the "Boys in Blue" from Delaware, and Ward deputations closed the procession. The line occupied 40 minutes in passing any given point.

When the procession reached the Union League House, on Broad St., Mr. Charles Gibbons welcomed the Southern delegates.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, replied for the Southern delegation.

When Gov. Hamilton had finished the procession marched to the National Hotel, the place of holding the Convention.

The Northern delegations assembled in another room and organized by electing Gov. Curtin temporary chairman.

The following States were represented: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Oregon, Nevada and Colorado.

Committees on credentials and permanent organization were appointed, when the Convention adjourned with great enthusiasm.

Speeches were made by Col. J. W. Forney, Maj Gen. Burnside, Senator Wilson, Judge Kelly and others during the day and evening.

The Northern and Southern delegations were to fuse, by agreement, at an early day.

SECOND DAY.

On Tuesday morning the Convention reassembled, and was opened with prayer.

The committee on credentials reported 392 delegates present from the Southern states.

The committee on permanent organization reported

Hon. James Speed, of Ky., president.

Resolutions in relation to negro suffrage were introduced, and after debate referred.—Also resolutions concerning the New Orleans massacre, and upon other subjects.

When the Convention adjourned.

The Northern Convention assembled on Tuesday morning and remained in session, transacting no business, but entertained themselves by speeches from prominent personages on the condition of the country.

There was also a meeting of Northern Governors present in Philadelphia, which was private, reporters being excluded. The questions discussed were:

First. Whether it was desirable that the Northern convention should meet again; and,

Second, Whether, if the Southern convention adopted the principle of negro suffrage in its platform, it would be wise or politic to endorse it.

The general expression of sentiments was in the negative on both these propositions, the Governors generally taking the ground that while individually they were in favor of negro suffrage, the people of their States were not yet educated up to that point, and that therefore to avoid this difficult question it was desirable that there should be no regular convocation of the convention. It is understood that such is the course resolved upon.

On Thursday the committee on address reported, and it was adopted

The following resolutions from the committee were also passed:

Resolved, That the loyal people of the South cordially unite with the loyal people of the North in thanksgiving to Almighty God, through whose aid a rebellion unparalleled for its criminality has been overruled to the vindication of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution over every State and Territory of the Republic.

Resolved, That we demand now, as we have demanded at all times since the cessation of hostilities, the restoration of the States of which we live to their old relations with the Union by the simplest and fewest conditions consistent with the security of the nation, and with the protection of our lives, property, and political rights, now in jeopardy from the as yet unquenched enmity of rebels in every arm.

Resolved, That the unhappy policy pursued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is in its effects upon the loyal people of the South unjust, oppressive, and intolerable, and accordingly however ardently we desire to see our respective States once more represented in the United States, we would deplore their restoration on the inadequate conditions prescribed by the President as tending to magnify the sorrows and perils of our condition.

Resolved, That with pride in the patriotism of the Congress, with gratitude for the fearless and persistent support they have given to the cause of loyalty, and their efforts to restore all the States to their former condition as States in the Union, we will stand by the position taken by them, and use all means consistent with a peaceful and lawful course to secure the ratification of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States as proposed by the Congress at its recent session, and regret that the Congress in its wisdom did not provide for the greater security of the loyal people in the States not yet admitted to representation.

Resolved, That the political power of the Government of the United States in the administration of public affairs is, by its Constitution, confined to the popular or law-making part of the Goverment.

Resolved, That the political status of the States lately in rebellion to the United States Government, and the rights of the people of the United States, are political questions, and are therefore clearly within the control of Congress, to the exclusion of the independent action of any and every other department of the Government.

Resolved, That there is no right, political, legal, or constitutional, in any State to secede or withdraw from the Union; that they may by wicked and unauthorized revolution and force sever the relations which they have sustained to the Union; and when they do so, and assume the attitude of public enemies at war with the United States, they subject themselves to all the rules and principles of international law and the laws of war applicable to all belligerents according to modern usage.

Resolved, That we are unalterably in favor of the Union of these States, and earnestly desire the legal and speedy restoration of all the States to their proper places in the Union, and establishment in each of them of influences of patriotism and devotion by which the whole nation shall be combined to carry forward triumphantly the principles of freedom and progress until all men of all races shall everywhere beneath the flag of our country have accorded to them freely all that their virtues, intelligence, industry, patriotism, and courage may entitle them to attain.

Resolved, That the organization in the unrepresented States assuming to be State governments, not having been legally established are not legitimate governments until recognized by Congress.

Resolved, That the welcome we have received from the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, under the roof of the time honored hall in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted, inspires us with an animating hope that the principles of just and equal government, which were made the foundation of the Republic at its origin, shall become the corner stone of reconstruction.

Resolved, That we cherish with tender hearts the memory of the fearless patriotism, sublime faith and upright Christian life and generous nature of the martyr, President Lincoln.

Resolved, That we are in favor of universal liberty the world over and feel the deepest sympathy with the oppressed people of all countries, and the struggles for freedom and the inherent right of all men to decide and control for themselves the character of the Government under which they live.

Resolved, That the lasting gratitude of the nation is due to the men who bore the brunt of the battle, and, in covering themselves with imperishable glory, have saved to the world its hope of free government; and in relying on the invincible soldiers who made the grand army of the Republic to be true to the principles for which they fought, we pledge them that we will stand by them in maintaining the honor due the saviors of the nation and in securing the fruits of their victories.

Resolved, That, remembering with profound gratitude and love the precepts of Washington, we should accustom ourselves to consider the Union as "the primary object of patriotic desire which has here ofore sustained us with great power in our love for the Union when so many of our neighbors in the South were waging war for its destruction, our deep and abiding love for the memory of the Father of his Country, for the Union, is more deeply engraven upon our hearts than ever.

The delegates from Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and District of Columbia having determined that the business for which the Convention was called had been transacted, left for their homes.

On Friday morning only the delegates from the States unrepresented in Congress were present.

An address was adopted favoring negro suffrage, against the earnest protest of John M. Botts, of Va., D. R. Goodloe, of N. C., and others.

The adoption of this address was informal, and binds no one to its support.

The Convention then adjourned. The following is a correct list of the delegates from this State. D. R Goodloe, Rev. Hope Bain, J. W. Wynne, H K. Furnis, A. W. Tourgee and Hon. A H. Jones.

The Philadelphia Convention and the Confederate Bonds.

We published yesterday the statement of the agent of the associated press, to the effect that the news of the Philadelphia Convention had caused "an advance in Confederate bonds," was given to the public just as it was sent over the cable. It remained for the New York *Herald* to give the correct explanation of this singular announcement. The *Herald* says:

A few days since the statement was sent over the cable that the state bonds of those states which were recently in rebellion had advanced in price in London, as one of the results of the late Philadelphia convention. The dispatch is here given out with the declaration that the rebel bonds had advanced in price. As a matter of course, the radical press were delighted with this change, and at once attempted to make political capital out of it. The bonds referred to have no connection with the so-called Confederate debt, and are as different in their character as the bonds of New York are from United States five-twenties. This [illegible] of the mismanagement, the blundering or well designed manipulation of the cable news by those who control it this side of Heart's Content. It is time this abuse was corrected.

Burning of the Union League House in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—At twenty minutes of one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the upper stories of Union League House. The flames spread rapidly, and when the firemen reached the spot the upper part of the building was on fire.

The fire is supposed by some members of the Union League, who were early on the ground, to be the work of an incendiary, and the janitor of the building has been arrested. The upper stories of the League House are seriously damaged by fire and water. At two o'clock the firemen obtained control over the fire, and the lower portion will be saved.

The damage will be mostly by water. The walls remain intact. The American flag which was hoisted on the building, surrounded by steamers, was saved by the firemen, together with the Ellsworth flag which was hoisted on the walls.

President Johnson's Speech at the laying of the Corner Stone of the Douglass Monument.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7th.—The President concluded his remarks at the laying of the corner stone of Douglass monument as follows:

"I am present to show my regard for a man who perished in public service, and one whom I respected and loved. (Cheers.) I have no eulogy to pronounce. That has been done better than I could do it. Some men may wear the civic wreath, which the nation weaves for those who serve their country in lofty positions; or their names may be engraved upon the imperishable records of national glory. This column is reared to the memory of the legislator and representative man. A consciousness of duty performed was his while living, and his reward will be the inscription of his name on high on the cenotaph erected by a grateful nation to commemorate the services of those who lived and toiled in the service of the people and the Union of these States. [Immense applause.] Fellow citizens! I believe in my heart that if we could communicate with the dead, and cause them to know what was transpiring on earth—were it possible for Stephen A. Douglass to be disturbed from his slumbers, he would shake off the habiliments of the tomb, and proclaim "The Constitution and the Union!" [Great Applause.]

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—There is a natural curiosity in Georgia known as the "Blowing Cave." It is situated on the plantation of Col. David Barrow, Decatur County, Ga. twenty seven miles from Thomasville, the terminus of the Savannah and Gulf Rail-road. The cave is at the bottom of a small, natural basin, (whose diameter will not at any point exceed thirty feet,) in a perfectly smooth plain and surrounded with a dense copse of wood. From the mouth of this cave issue strong currents of air, with a continous roar that is heard seventy yards off. At certain hours of the day a hat or veil, or other light objects thrown at it, are blown six or seven feet into the air; and at other hours of the day, with a suction relatively great, the mouth of the cave draws in any such article placed near it.

QUALITIES OF HAY.

Timothy for muscle; clover for milk; corn for fat. The timothy should be cured in full blossom or latter.—Clover should be cut when first reddening, before it is fully matured. This is the time, and the only time to cut clover. Then all the nutritive juices are in perfection. Then hay or grass cured, has a slight laxative tendency—just what is wanted in winter. It will be greedily eaten even when somewhat touched with mould—and give milk with profusion; the milk never fails. On the other hand timothy instead of secreting themilk will form muscle; hence the hay for horses, and hence preferred so generally. Straw when early cut & properly cured, not dried, has some qualities of clover. But how neglectful we are about the cutting of straw, when it is one of the finest employments. There is a fragrance about such straw, and the pale green tint, which makes a valuable and most pleasant fodder.

Timothy therfore for horses; clover for milch cows; and straw well cured and cut for either. It is excellent to mix with meal or feed carrots and beets. We would, when thus fed, make but little difference between good barley or even oat straw well, early and properly cured, and timothy for stock, especially cows in milk. For young stock tender timothy is excellent. We are so reckless in feeding. We feed promiscuously; we feed what we have to feed without taking much pains to get a proper selection, or to prepare it well. For instance, we feed a few cornstalks raised on purpose for fodder, when this is one of the cheapest and one of the best hays that can be fed; and in the summer, in a drought, it is of the greatest advantage fed out green.

Rural World.

THE HEBREW NEW YEAR is the 10th and 11th of September, commemorated by those of the Hebrew persuasion, what is generally known as their New Year. These days are the first of the month of Tishri, 5025, counting from the creation. Preliminary prayer meetings are held in the synagogues prior to the feast, and are continued up to Yom Kipur, the Day of Atonement, which takes place on Wednesday, the 18th, and which terminates the ten days of fasting, humiliation and prayer, commencing on the 10th.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Durant, of New Orleans, and Brownlow spoke at the mass meeting at Philadelphia last night.

Hon. W. D. Kelly said he wished to introduce the great and valiant Govenor Brownlow. In the course of his brief remarks, he said, the present Congress was the most patriotic body in the world, and had been excelled by any but the present Legislature of Tennessee. He further said, "If another war comes, I want you to divide your army into three portions. Let the first and largest come around with weapons and do the killing; let the second come with lighted torches and do the burning; let the third come with surveyor's lines and re-mark and re-settle the country. These are my sentiments."

While a man named Stubbins, in England, stood watching a hive of bees about to swarm, the queen bee alighted on his head. Stubbins stood perfectly still, and in a few minutes the bees covered the sides of his head, when Mrs Stubbins swept them off into a hive, and he escaped unhurt.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady, "Extract of Sweet Opoponax."

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

PROF. KIMBERLY, late Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at the University, has resigned. He designs devoting himself to farming."

MESSRS EDITORS:—The above paragraph, cut from a late copy of the *Sentinel*, contains a world of wisdom. It points to the path of duty, and indicates the only means left us for the recuperation of our desolated section. We must all go to hard work, and that work should for at least a few years, be *farming*. It is idle to talk or think of prospering at the South until her agriculture, on which all other interests depend, has been re-established. It is in vain to hope for the re-establishment of any efficient agricultural system among us except through the personal labor, direction and energy of the *white men of the South*. The destiny of the country is in their hands. They, and they alone, can or will redeem it. The Yankee and the foreigner refuse to come among us. If they come, they are not equal to the great work which Providence has cast upon ourselves. The negro, so far from taking a controlling influence in the recuperation of the South, can scarcely be got to work at all, or only when the white man labors by his side and leads the way. The white people of the South must set the example of manual labor. As Gen. D. H. Hill says, in his very able articles on education, manual labor must "become the badge of manhood, patriotism and unselfishness." Two successive failures of all our crops, a circumstance never before known at the South, and a threatened, wide spread famine, all warn us to delay no longer. We have too many consumers. More of us must become producers. Prof. Kimberly has set a noble and noteable example. Let the surplus white population of the towns and villages go to the country and apply their intelligence, enterprize and skill in the production of our great staples. Let many of the able-bodied men give up their places of ease and position, to the feeble and infirm, and bend all their energies to the growth of cotton and tobacco.—There is wealth and honor in such a policy.—It is shameful to see hale, hearty young men consenting "to clerk for their victuals and clothes," when riches lie before them if they would only go to the plow. Such men should no longer be recognized in decent society.—They hate the Yankees and they curse the negro; but, worse than Yankee or negro, they bring dishonor on themselves and their country, by refusing to work, and constituting themselves into an army of idlers, loafers and vagabonds, who consume the substance of the land, and keep us all in poverty and ruin.—The South can never prosper so long as she tolerates the present state of things The evil example of indolent white men idling about our towns and villages is an insuperable barrier to the improvement of the freedmen. Let, therefore, the public press speak aloud and spare not on all these subjects. Let, too, the vagrant laws and all other laws be enforced against the indolent and vicious amongst us.

In aid of these remedies, let the large landed proprietors adopt the policy of cutting up their immense estates into small and convenient farms, and selling them out, on reasonable terms, to the non-landholders of the country. These large estates contain an immense proportion of our best lands, and it is right and proper that the labor and energies of the country should be concentrated on our better soils, rather than these lands should be idle or be badly cultivated in the vain efforts of the large farmers and planters to work freedmen, while thousands of industrious, enterprizing white men—the small farmers—are wasting their energies on worn-out fields and barren ridges. This policy would prove in the end of vast benefit to the large landholders themselves. It would be a speedy and certain means of adding to the value of all real estate.

By selling out alternate lots or farms, they would find, in a few years, their remaining lands greatly increased in value. It is the policy that restored the prosperity of France after long and desolating wars. It is the policy that has given, of late years such wonderful impulse to the development and power of Northern Germany especially Prussia. It is the same policy that has built up in our own day and country, the Northwest with such amazing rapidity. This policy will keep our people South. It would animate them with new zeal and energy. It would at once almost double the production of the country. It would inaugurate a system of agriculture that would gradually but surely improve the country—reclaim and enrich its soil, and restore us to prosperity and power. If this system were only adopted, and our people would all go to steady work, we would find in our rare and valuable staples, at their present and prospective high prices, a source of recuperation and power never before vouchsafed to any nation ancient or modern.

A SMALL FARMER

Headquarters Mil'ry Comd. N. C.
RALEIGH, N. C., June 6, 1866.

DAVID COLEMAN, ESQ., Solicitor
10th Judicial Circuit, Asheville, N. C.:

SIR—I am directed by Maj. Gen. Ruger, to inform you that he has received petitions signed by 119 citizens of Clay county, N. C., and a number of letters signed by responsible parties in your Judicial circuit, stating that a large number of loyal persons, late officers and soldiers of the U. S. army, are being indicted and prosecuted in your courts for acts done in their military capacity; and also that loyal citizens are being indicted and prosecuted for offences done against the rebel forces during the existence of the rebellion. This is in direct violation of Gen. Orders No. 3, current series War Department, Adjutant General's Office, a copy of which is herewith enclosed for your information; and I am directed by the commanding General to inform you that this order will be strictly enforced within the limits of this command: and he will permit no sentence to be carried into effect against any party or parties coming within the provisions of the order.

Very respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Ass't Adj't Gen.

Official copy respectfully furnished the Sheriff of Clay county, N. C., for his information

(Copy.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Jan. 12, 1866.

General Orders, No 3.

To Protect Loyal Persons Against Improper Civil Suits, and Penalties in the Late Rebellious States.

Military Division and department Commanders whose commands embrace or are composed of any of the late rebellious States, and who have not already done so, will at once issue and enforce orders protecting from prosecutions or suits in the States or Municipal Courts of such States, all officers and soldiers of the armies of the United States, and all persons thereto attached, or in anywise thereto belonging, subject to military authority charged with offences done against the rebel forces directly or indirectly, during the existence of the rebellion, and all persons, their agents or employers, charged with the occupancy of abandoned lands or plantations, or the possession, or custody of any kind of property whatever occupied, used, possessed, or controlled the some pursuant to the proclamation of the President, or any of the civil or Military Departments of the Government, and to protect them from any penalties of damages that may have been, or may be pronounced or adjudged in said Courts in any of such cases; also protecting colored persons from prosecution in any of said States, charged with offences for which white persons are not prosecuted or punished in the same manner or degree.

By command of
Lt. GENL. GRANT.
E D TOWNSEND, A A. G.

Fort Monroe, Aug. 29.—The large fire in the Dismal Swamp, which has been burning for the past ten days, still continues to rage, and is doing vast damage to the timber. Numbers of wild animals, bears, &c., driven from their lairs in the swamp, can now be seen by the passengers on the passing trains along the track.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest extract made. Supercedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.
RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF N. C.

BUYING RATES—N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear,	25	Bank of Wadesboro'	14
" Charlotte,	16	" Wilmington,	14
" Commerce,	12	" Washington,	4
" Clarendon,	3	" Yanceyville,	5
" Fayetteville,	8	Commercial, Wilm'ton,	12
" Lexington,	10	Farmer's Greensboro'	16
" " Graham.	15	Greensboro' Mutual	0
" N. Carolina,	36	Merchant's Newbern,	30
" Roxboro'	30	Miners' & Planters'	15
" Thomasville,	25	Va. Bank Notes, aver.	25
S. C. Bank Notes,	20	Gorgia do do	20
Gold,	142	Silver,	135
Old North Carolina Coupons			57
North Carolina Railroad Coupons			90
North Carolina 6's, ten coupons on			81
Exchange on New York			4

New Advertisements.

E. J. HALE. P. M. HALE.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

Late Editors of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

PUBLISHERS, BOOK SELLERS and STATIONERS,
496 Broadway, New York,

NEARLY OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

Will be glad to supply Booksellers and Merchants with all articles in their line at as favorable cash prices as can be had in the city.

As the *only Southern* dealers in the city, they solicit personal calls or orders of their friends and the public.

Sept. 14, 1866. 4t-pd

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO!—Nature could not produce a richer Gem or choicer perfume. Try it and be convinced.
E. T. SMITH & CO, New York.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS.
1866.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Ribbons, Bonnet Silks & Satins.
Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,
STRAW BONNETS, LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED SHAKER HOODS,
No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Terms—CASH.

CHEAP NOVELS,
Lithograph Prints,
TOY BOOKS.

AN assortment of cheap Novels, Toy Books, Likenesses of President Johnson, Confederate Generals, Landscapes, and other designs, for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

WANTED,

A SUITABLE PERSON FOR OVERseer at the Poorhouse of Forsyth county, for twelve months from December term of Forsyth County Court.

Persons wishing to become Candidates for said office will hand in sealed bids to either of the Wardens, on or before Tuesday of October Court, at which time the bids will be considered and the appointment made.

By order of the Warden's Court
CHAS. BRIETZ, CLERK.

Sept. 7—2 tf

LAND SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS DESIROUS of selling his Plantation, situated on the Salisbury road, two and a half miles South of Salem, containing

283 ACRES,

one-third of which is WOODLAND, and eleven acres of good MEADOW land.

Upon the premisis is an excellent large and commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, a Good BARN, and all necessary Out-buildings, all of which are in good repair.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises.

GEORGE FISHER

Sept. 7, 1866—2 tf

Salem Almanacs.

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1867, will be ready in the course of a few weeks.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

SWEET OPOPONAX!—New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable perfume and ladies' delight.

New Job Type
AT THE
Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN
AND
FANCY PRINTING,

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

FINE PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED,

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c,

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

We are receiving some excellent white and colored papers, suitable for Cotton Labels, Handbills, &c., also an additional supply of Cards, which in addition to our former assortment, will enable us to execute work in a superior style, upon short notice.

☞ CALL AT THE PRESS OFFICE. ☜

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BONER & CRIST having made an assignment of their effects to us, as Trustees, all persons indebted to the same are notified to come forward and make settlement with C. L. Banner, without delay; otherwise accounts not settled by the 1st of October next will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

THEO. F. KEEHLN,
C. L. BANNER.

Salem, Aug. 22d, 1866. 1-4t

NOTICE.

HAVING, AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1866, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as administrators of John G. Spach, deceased, we will sell at public auction, at his late residence, on the 25th and 26th days of September, 1866, all his personal estate, viz: One Horse, Cow and Calf, a One Horse Wagon, one Buggy and Harness, one Set of Blacksmith Tools, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, all the Farming Tools, &c.

At the same time, the heirs of said dec'd will sell at public auction, the Very Valuable TRACT OF LAND of which he died seized and possessed, the same lying in said county, on both sides of South Fork Creek, adjoining the lands of Archibald Sink, Alex. Weisner, and others, CONTAINING 175 ACRES, more or less, being valuable farming land, meadows, &c; and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Bond with approved security, payable at six months, will be required from the purchaser. Other terms will be made known at the sale.

Persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted will come forward and pay up or renew their bonds, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

THOS. SPACH,
LEVI SPACH, } Adm'rs.

Sept. 7th, 1866—2 3t

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING DETERMINED to remove West, offers to sell privately, Four Head of HORSES, a Lot of HOGS, CATTLE and SHEEP;

Also one Four-horse and a One-horse WAGON; a Two-horse CARRIAGE, nearly new, and HARNESS; an excellent lot of Farming Tools, and a great variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also a PIANO FORTE of Superior Quality. Persons wishing to purchase a good instrument are referred to Professor Lineback, of Salem Female Academy, who can recommend this.

S. H. LAUGENOUR.

Salem, Sept. 4, 1866—2 tf

LAND FOR SALE.

AS EXECUTOR OF THE LATE HON. A. H. Shepperd, deceased, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 27th of September, on the premises, the tract of land on which he resided, lying within a mile and a half of Salem, N. C., containing about 167 acres.

A credit of 6, 12, and 18 months will be given, with interest from date. Bond and approved security will be required, and possession given on the day of sale.

At the same time will be sold on a credit of six months, some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING TOOLS, A CARRIAGE, and many other articles.

Persons having claims against said estate will please present them within the time prescribed by law.

C. L. BANNER.

Aug. 31st, 1866. 1-4t

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., Sept 1st 1866.

Maj B. T Bynum		W W Hauser,	
Levi Bodenhammer,		Andrew Kinnemon,	
B L Bitting,	2	John Mustin,	2
Miss Laura C. Bower,		Messrs Mills & Steel,	3
Mrs Josiah Bacon, care of		T Newell,	
Rev J H Brod,		Lout Riggs	
Miss L. B.		Jesse Swaim,	
J. W. Co's.		Jacob Tergue,	
John E. Clayton,		Wm W Thomas,	
Mrs Jane Casmelin,		Miss Jane C Wilson,	
A. J Carroll, Jr.,		W F Williams,	
John W. Holden,		James H Waddill,	
F. A Huires,		Aaron Wesr,	
Miss Susan Hunt,		Miss Sarah A Whicker.	

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1866.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,

in the town of Salem, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds; and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act. The office of Comptroller of the Currency being vacant

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Salem, in the town of Salem, in the County of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, is authorised to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid

(SEAL) In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 21st day of August, 1866.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

First National Bank
OF
SALEM, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. WILSON, J. W. HUNTER,
I. G. LASH, R. L. PATTERSON,
E BELO

I G. LASH, PRESIDENT.
W. A LEMLY, CASHIER.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPENED FOR the transaction of a General Banking Business.

Gold and Silver coin, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, United States State and Local Securities, bought and sold on most favorable terms.

Interest paid on Deposits, and the most liberal terms extended to Depositors.

Collections made on all accessable points.

Aug.31-1-2m.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXecuted to me by John D Ridings, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at public auction on the premises, on the 27th day of September next the very valuable tract of Land of which the late John D. Ridings, died, seized and possessed; the same situated in the County of Forsyth, on both sides of Muddy creek, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Phillips, Solomon Vogler and others,

Containing 173 Acres,

more or less, some 40 acres of which are most fertile Bottom Lands; a quantity of excellent upland in cultivation and about 50 acres, is well timbered woodland.

Terms made known on day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of John D. Ridings deceased are earnestly requested to present them at once, duly authenticated; those failing to do so may lose their claims.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JNO. BLACKBURN,
Trustee and Executor.

August 31, 1866—1—4t.

The Southern Hepatic Pills.

MADE and sold by G. W. DEEMS, the discoverer, who has removed to Baltimore, Md., where he can have access to the purest and best medicines on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail, at the shortest notice.

Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated so extensively, they need no recommendation—their merits are so well known by their results.

We thank our customers for the liberal patronage given us heretofore, and hope they will continue to favor us by sending their orders to G. W. Deems, No. 28 South Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md., where they will be promptly attended to. Price 25 cts. per box. $2.50 per dozen. He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' SOVEREIGN REMEDY

for the cure of Fever and Ague and all other chills and fevers.

This Remedy comes in contact with the poison that causes the disease, and utterly destroys it in one day, if used strictly according to the directions accompanying each box. Of the number of cases that have used them, not one has failed to produce an immediate cure, as far as we have heard. This is certainly one of the most remarkable remedies ever brought before the public. A full description of it will accompany each box This is the very thing for the southern climate.

The very high prices of the medicines of which they are composed compels us to fix the prices at one dollar for a package that will cure the worst case in one day. We can send them to any point in the United States.

He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' RHEUMATIC AND NERVE LINIMENT,

a certain cure for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, cramps, pain and weakness in the back and joints, toothache, numbness, frozen limbs, burns, inflammation, tumors, eruptions of skin, wounds, swellings, sore eyes, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, nervous headache, &c.

It is a most effectual remedy for the most of the diseases of HORSES—spavin, bruises, strains, swellings, wounds, scratches, sore back, sore eyes. Price 25 cts. per bottle. $2.50 per dozen.

At the above rates they can be sent by mail or express to any point in the United States. The cash must accompany the order. Dealers can have any of these Medicines at 50 per cent discount by the gross.

☞ Sold by the Druggists every where, and by Mr. C. A. WINKLER, Salem, N. C.

Sept. 7, 1866—1y

MRS THOS. J. BONER is now prepared to do COLORING. Ladies' and Gentlemens' garments dyed BLACK, and the color warranted fast.

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE,
a Fresh Supply of Drugs and Medicines.
Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

State of North Carolina.

Forsyth County Court of Equity.

Malvina Hartgrove vs. Ithamer Vest and others. } Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that the defendants in the above case, to wit: Ithamer Vest, Martha Huff, Mary Hartgrove, James Vest, Missa Vest and Charles Vest, children of Lewis Vest, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for said County of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*, as to them.

Witness, C. L Banner, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, in Winston, this the 27th day of August, 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E

Aug 31-6t pr fee $8

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1866.

Paris S. Benbow vs. Cornelia S. Stafford and others. } Original bill praying for a decree for title in lieu of lost deeds to two tracts of land in Iowa.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the aforesaid Cornelia S. Stafford is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the court-house in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and the case set down ex parte as to her, for hearing.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for said county, at office in Winston, this the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

Aug.24-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1866.

T. C. Pfohl vs. Jeremiah Patterson. } John Beeson vs. Jeremiah Patterson.

Original Attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted.

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug 18, 1866-52-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, to Fall Term, 1866.

Susan Morris vs. Presley W. Morris. } Petition for Alimony.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that Presley W. Morris, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of law, to be held at the Court-House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and the prayer of the petitioner granted.

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1866

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug. 1866-52-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina.

In Forsyth Court of Equity, to Fall term, 1866.

Michael Doub and Thos. Long, Executors of Wm. Doub, dec'd, vs. Joseph Doub and others. } Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that J. W. Doub, and Samuel Wolff and his wife, Poggy, defendants in the foregoing case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this case, or the same will be set down for hearing, and be heard, *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of Forsyth Court of Equity, at office in Winston, this the 21st of August, A. D. 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

52-6w. fee $8.

Small Plantations
FOR SALE.

I have two small Plantations, that I would dispose of at private sale.

One of 69 acres, of which about 45 acres are woodland, lying on the Cucumber Road, about 2 miles from Salem. Has a good Orchard, Garden and Well. The House, Stables, &c., but ordinary.

The other of 164 acres, within about 2½ miles of Salem About 100 acres in good timber. Good meadow and springs House and Barn much out of repair.

E A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C Aug. 24. 1866—tf.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE
AS GOOD AS NEW.
Enquire at this Office.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant perfume. Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

WANTED!
$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also $10,000 in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again.

Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank of Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR
THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF
GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON.
By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

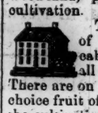
The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

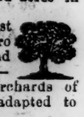
Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

Land for Sale.

BEING desirous of removing, I offer my valuable tract of land for sale, located in Forsyth County, 2½ miles from Germanton, on the waters of Town Fork and Rough Prong Creek, containing about

536 ACRES,





of which the greater portion is well timbered wood land, perhaps about one hundred acres in cultivation.

The improvements consist of a dwelling-house, negro cabins, tobacco barns, and all necessary outhouses.—There are on the premises, two fine orchards of choice fruit of all kinds. Soil well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco.

Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to call soon.

D. B. ELDRIDGE.

Forsyth Co., N. C., Aug. 3, 1866. 49-3w.

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHO MAY BE CONCERNED.

HAVING retired to private life, and being desirous to close all my financial business, whether as *administrator, co-partner*, or *individual claims*, I issue this, my last proclamation, as it is impossible for me to visit all my debtors, and dun and fret them for the money:—I therefore kindly call on all men, women and children, everywhere, from the seaboard to the mountains, that owe me anything, to come forward and immediately make payment. As I have indulged many of you from one to eight years, do not spurn this kind invitation, (for it may be the last you may ever get from me,) but you may soon, yes, very soon, be compelled, by much rougher hands, to attend to paying your just debts.

I now ask you, each and every one, to consider this notice as if though I had you by the hand, leading you to the payment desk. If you spurn this notice, it is your own fault that you pay cost in addition to the principal.

You will find me at my late residence, two miles East of Union Cross.

Respectfully,
J. J. RAPER.

August 3, 1866. 49-4t.

☞ Sentinel please publish 4 times and I will account for the same.

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce.—Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem.—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order.

Address,
GENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT.
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-6w

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principa Midway, Davidson County, N. C. 46—

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, cheap—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Aug. 3. 49-tf.

Yadkin Lands for Sale!

I OFFER my LAND for sale, 260 ACRES, 150 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM.

Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, N. C. JO. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-4t.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street, for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged.

For further particulars enquire of

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C. Aug., 10, 1866.

Revenue Stamps

For sale at the Post office.

Special Notice.

WHEAT WANTED—ENQUIRE AT THIS Office.

NOTICE!

I am Coming Again!

THE Tax payers of Forsyth county are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following named times and places, for the purpose of receiving the taxes from the citizens of said county, now due for the year 1866, when and, where it is expected all interested will meet me and pay their taxes. As you have always responded to these friendly calls, I have the utmost confidence in believing that you will be as prompt again.

The tax is 32½ cents on the $100 valuation; and $3 25 on the poll. I will attend at

Sides',	Monday, 10th of September,	1866.
Bethania,	Tuesday, 11th	do do
Old Town,	Wednesday, 12th	do do
Pfafftown,	Thursday, 13th	do do
Blackburn's	S. H., Friday, 14th	do do
J. M. Stafford's,	Saturday, 15th	do do
Moses Stewart's	Monday 17th	do do
Kernersville,	Tuesday, 18th	do do
Crim's & Reads,	Wednesday, 19th	do do
Wm Lowry's,	Thursday, 20th	do do
Jos. Wagoner's,	Friday 21st,	do do
Winston,	Saturday, 22nd,	do do
Com'rs Hall, Salem,	Monday, 24th	do do

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Salem, Aug. 17, 1866. 5t

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING FIFTY AND ONE-HALF ACRES, situated on the Shallowford Road in Forsyth County, near the Yadkin River, ten miles above Salem, two miles below Lewisville 17 miles South of the Pilot Mountain, and about 20 miles in a direct line from the N. C. Central Rail Road, in a very agreeable and healthy neighborhood.

The improvements consist of a small Dwelling House, Kitchen, Cart or Wagon Shed, Barn, Crib and Stables, with a most excellent spring of Water.

The Dwelling is surrounded by an excellent Orchard of Apple, Peach, and other fruit trees. Fire-wood and timber are abundant.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on J. H. Stoltz, Lewisville, N. C.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

Aug. 10, 1866. 50—tf

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just Published:

TABOR,

OR THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features TABOR nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia. The lines used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson, (Stonewall,) May 17th 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great, embracing all metres in use in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces, and sanctuaces. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price $1 33. $12 00 per dozen.

Can be obtained through all Booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Publishers and Booksellers,
459 Broome Street, New York.

☞ Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume, post free.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GRAND

Annual Distribution

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jeweler's Association.

Capital $1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive. CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1, and in no case can they get less than one dollars worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25cts for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also TERMS TO AGENTS.

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON, & CO.
Aug. 17-3m. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PFOHL BROTHERS, are requested to come forward immediately, and settle their accounts, either by cash or note, as the books must be closed, or the accounts will be put into officers' hands for collection.

E. A. PFOHL,
Surviving Partner.
Salem, July 20, 1866. 47-2m

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WITH
ROMAINE, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
370 Broadway, New York,
DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs,
Parasols, &c.

Wanted.

A SMALL LOT OF WHEAT.
Salem, July 20, 1866. 47-tf

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silks, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sacking Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, Bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Cold Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexand'r's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy, plain and fancy Ribbons, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pen ills, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and RAZOR Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL, consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio of the Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Verdigris, Red, Yellow and Green Paints, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tartar. Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common sale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c. &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE*, such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick.

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Blades, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Brislos, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morroco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **EXCHANGE** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go a-tripping, for the Furs they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19—tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM heretofore existing under the name of "GRAY & WILSON," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm are hereby notified to call on J. L. Beck, at the office in the Steam Mill, and settle their accounts; those failing to do so by the middle or latter part of next month, may expect to find their claims in an officer's hands for collection. Those having claims against the firm must present them for settlement.

GRAY & WILSON.
Salem, N. C., July 1, 1866. 47-4t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A.D. 1866.

Thos J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of John Saunders, dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Original attachments levied on defendant's personal property, and house and lot in Winston.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Cornelia S. Stafford, resides beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court house in the town of Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against her and orders of sale granted.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D., 1866

JNO. BLACKBURN, c. s. c.
Aug. 3. 50-6w. per adv. $8

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated, and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGHTS, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to

Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.
Salem, July 27, 1866. 48-tf

Sugar Cane Mill

FOR SALE.

I have a heavy 3 Roller Iron Cane Mill, which has been used several years by James Brendle, Esq., and which I desire to sell, together with several good large Boilers.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C. July 13, 1866—2t.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.
June 23, 1866 22-3m

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"A thing much approved"
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats
Cut up shines about

"18 years established in N.Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminat'r
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants*, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed Bugs*, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals*, &c.

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

RATS—*versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would Again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil,
Ess. Peppermt, Ess. Lemon, Ess. Cinamon,
Copperas, Ext. Logwood, Indigo,
Madder, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee, &c. &c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Jeweler Shop

Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

NEW GROCERY STORE

AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,

SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDLES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c. &c. &c.

Just received and receiving by

J. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.

Salem, N. C. March 31st, 1866. 33:3m.

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39:tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and despatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

E. A. VOGLER.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Threshers and Cleaners combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. June 15, 1866. 44-tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needle, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE.

A large lot of Plates, Dipper, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappie Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c., containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertiliser, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all Kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit, Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the before named articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., October, 1865.

GET THE BEST.

Inventors, Mechanics and Manufacturers.

1866! 1866! 1866!

The Best paper in the United States for Mechanics, Inventors and Machinists, is the

Scientific American.

It is the largest in size, and has by far the widest circulation of any other paper of its class in the country. It is published weekly. Each number contains sixteen pages, with numerous illustrations.

The Numbers for the year make two Volumes, 416 pages each. It also contains a full account of all the principal inventions and discoveries of the day. Also, valuable illustrated articles upon tools and machinery used in workshops, manufactories, steam and mechanical engineering, woolen, cotton, chemical, petroleum, and all other manufacturing and producing interests. Also Firearms, War Implements, Ordnance, War Vessels, Railway Machinery, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical apparatus, Wood and Lumber Machinery, Hydraulics, Oil and Water Pumps, Water Wheels, etc., Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements—this latter department being very full and of great value to Farmers and Gardeners.

Articles embracing every department of Popular Science, which everybody can understand and which everybody likes to read.

Also Reports of Scientific Societies, at home and abroad, Patent Law Decisions and Discussions, Practical Recipes, etc. It also contains an official list of all the Patent Claims, a specific feature of great value to inventors and owners of Patents.

The Publishers also act as Agents for the procuring Patents for new inventions.

A new volume of the Scientific American commenced January 1.

TERMS.—$3 per year—$1 50 for six months.—Ten copies for one year, $25. Canada subscriptions 25 cents extra. Specimen Copies sent free.

Address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND dispatch at the SALEM PRESS OFFICE.

Soda Fountain for Sale.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, May, 1866.

Bibles and Testaments

Can be procured by applying to

Rev. S. THOS. PFOHL.
Salem, April, 1866.

Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing that on the 4th of June they will issue the first number of a New Illustrated Journal to be called

"THE MIRROR OF THE TIMES."

Though there are already a large number of Periodical Publications of the kind we propose to issue, and there is therefore no positive necessity for the establishment of another, still, we intend to fill a vacancy in this connection which has long been felt, to the injury of many meritorious sheets.

It is impossible at the present time to obtain any paper of the least merit, for less than Three Dollars per annum, and an illustrated one for not less than Four Dollars. Our intention is, therefore, to issue a Journal of the same size as "Harpers," or "Frank Leslie's," the contents of which shall be equal to theirs in merit, and to charge but half of their price, namely, Two Dollars per year. We shall aim to present a weekly history of passing events, illustrated by woodcuts in the highest style of the art, and interpersed with original novels, romances, tales, adventures, concise biographies, laughable anecdotes, wit, humor, epochs, inimitable caricatures, literary, personal and scientific items, etc., etc.

In thus charging so small a sum for their paper, the publishers of the "Mirror of the Times" expect to be rewarded with a subscription list which shall remunerate them for their necessary outlay of both "mind and matter."

Subscription price for one year, $2 00
" " six months, $1 25

No free copies. No advertisements inserted.

Address all subscriptions and editorial matter to W. S. SANDFORD & CO., Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

A SOUTHSIDE HISTORICAL WAR NOVEL.

Third Edition just ready.

SURRY OF RAGLE'S NEST,

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